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central medullary substance. Both cells and central substance contain something resembling myeline. This myeline separates the fine varicose fibres which make up the truly nervous part of the central substance. This latter is considered as the homologue of the white matter in the vertebrates. No structure is found which corresponds with the neuroglia of the vertebrates.

There is a detailed account of the course of the fibres in the ganglia in different forms, and also several generalizations as to the function of cells from their form and arrangement. The reviewer finds the evidence inconclusive on many of the points stated above.

Zur Anatomie des Nervensystems der Gymnophionen. J. WALDSCHMIDT. Jena. Zeitschr. für Naturwissenschaft, Bd. XX, S. 461.

Under Wiedersheim's direction the author has made a study of the brain and cranial nerves in this interesting order of the amphibia, the representatives of which have rudimentary sense organs and no limbs. The olfactory division of the fore-brain is well developed, the cerebral hemispheres not remarkable, the inter-brain very poorly developed, the mid-brain undivided, the hind-brain wanting, and the after-brain moderate. The pineal gland is very rudimentary. Of the cranial nerves down to the tenth, the second is rudimentary, corresponding with the very poorly developed eyes; the fourth and sixth cannot be found, and the eighth, if represented at all, is only present as the merest rudiment, corresponding with the absence of any auditory mechanism. The chief interest centres in the first pair. There are two roots from each olfactory lobe, a ventral and dorsal. The former is best developed. In the opinion of W. the ventral represents the pair usually found in the vertebrates, while the dorsal roots have been secondarily acquired by this order, which is practically reduced to this single special sense of smell. The condition of the parietal eye as indicated by the very rudimentary state of the pineal gland and the absence of any parietal foramen, is also a point of interest.

Do the Nervi Erigentes leave the Spinal Cord in Anterior or Posterior Roots? GASKELL. Proceed. of the Physiological Society, 1887, No. 1, p. 4. The Journal of Physiol. VIII, 1.

Opinion on this point has been divided. The author stimulated the peripheral portions of the sacral nerve roots in six rabbits. The anterior roots of the second and third sacral nerves caused an erection when stimulated. The stimulation of the posterior roots produced no effect. The inference drawn is that vaso-dilator fibres are to be looked for in the anterior nerve roots.

Zur Anatomie des Froschgehirns. M. KOEPPEN. Neurolog. Centralbl. No. 1, 1888.

In Schwalbe's laboratory and under his direction the author has studied the normal anatomy of the frog's brain by Weigert's haematoxylin method and carmine staining. In the preliminary account here presented the principal results are summarized. The vagus, trigeminus, and acusticus all have large ascending roots, which in the case of the vagus and trigeminus are double. The main ascending root for the vagus is in the lateral column, almost the entire column being used in this way, while for the trigeminus it lies in